

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1822.

No. 100.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

* Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

D. HEARTT
Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE
NORTH CAROLINA
Evangelical Intelligencer.

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.
TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dispelled, the love of religion rekindled, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions! For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone! Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary further to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence the first Saturday in January next, if sufficient encouragement be obtained.

Printers favourably disposed, particularly in this and the adjoining states, are requested to give the above two or three insertions.

The Shorter Catechism,
For sale at this Office.

NEIGHBOURHOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE subscriber purposes commencing a school, in the neighborhood of James Webb, near the head of Tar river, Person county, N. C. on the 2d of January, 1822, in which will be taught the Latin and Greek languages, and the common branches of English education. The price of tuition for the languages, will be 20 dollars per annum; the price for English various, but less. The neighborhood is healthy, and board may be obtained in respectable families at 50 dollars per annum. The year will be divided into two sessions, with a vacation between.

Samuel H. Smith, A. B.
Dec. 29. 99-3w

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Wm. Huntington & Co. by bond or account, are earnestly desired to make payment immediately. No one can complain of not having had sufficient indulgence; therefore it is hoped all concerned will avail themselves of this notice, and those who do not, need not be surprised if they receive notice in another shape.

Wm. Huntington.

Hillsborough, Jan. 1, 1822. 99-4w

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscribers stable, on the night of the 25th inst., a dark Chestnut Sorrel Horse, blaze face, one hind foot white, not recollected which, four feet eleven inches high, nine or ten years old. Any person giving information so that I get him shall be reasonably compensated for their trouble and all expenses paid.

Abraham Borland,

Four miles south east of Hillsborough.

Orange County, Dec. 29, 1821. 99-3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT administration of the estate of RICHARD D. ASHE, deceased, late of Orange county, was granted to the subscriber by the court of pleas and quarter sessions of said county, at the last term thereof; and that all persons having claims or demands against said estate are hereby required to bring them forward properly authenticated for payment, otherwise they will be barred. Also all persons indebted to the deceased must make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

P. P. Ashe,

Administrator.

Dec. 24. 98-3w

NOTICE.

LOST a note of hand drawn by Joseph Latta, in favour of the subscriber for sixty dollars, dated October, 1819. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note, or making payment to any person but myself.

Margaret Cabe.

Dec. 19, 1821. 98-3w

POSTPONED SALE.

Valuable Possessions, FOR SALE AND LEASE.

THE sale of the following property having been unavoidably postponed, the public are now assured that it will positively take place on

Thursday the 10th day of Jan. next;

When will be offered at public sale and lease, at Leasburg, Caswell county, the subscriber's store house and lot No. 40; also lot No. 41, on which is a house nearly new, occupied as a taylor's shop; and lot No. 59, on which is a new and large set of stables laid off in stalls sufficient for a large number of horses; the above lots having one and a half acres of wood lands appertaining to the same, all lying attached together.

Will be also offered for lease, for the term of three years from and after the 1st of March next, 250 acres of thereabouts of valuable lands, together with the large and spacious dwelling or tavern house in said town, with all other requisite houses, lots and gardens thereto attached, with some other detached houses and lots; there being on the premises valuable orchards of both early and late fruit, and a good distillery seat, where such has heretofore been carried on.

Will be sold also with the house, a parcel of valuable house furniture of different descriptions; some stock of different kinds, including a yoke of valuable young oxen and cart; with some plantation tools, corn, fodder, &c and a ten plate fire stove.

The store house having lately undergone repairs, and being a corner house fronting to the street on two sides, and situated immediately in the centre of the place, gives it a decided preference as a stand for business; and its advantage as a place for a tavern or house of entertainment, will at once be manifest from the circumstance that there is none other kept at the place, and that it is a place of uncommonly great public resort, both by neighbourhood and travelling custom; which makes it well worth the attention of those wishing to engage in business in either or both of the above lines, and which may not so easily be procured after the present stress of times subsides.

Terms for the houses and lots for sale, notes made negotiable and dischargeable by usual bank installments, in the State or Newbern banks; and for the other property, terms at sale, and possession given immediately.

J. G. Willson.

P. S. Part of the above property having been conveyed to Nicholas Thompson, Esq. and Jeremiah Dixon, for certain purposes, the same is offered under their consent and control.

J. G. W.

Leasburg, Dec. 19, 1821. 98-

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

By authority of the State of North Carolina.

[Drawing to commence on the 28th of January.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500

2626 Prizes, More Prizes than Blanks. 25,000

2374 Blanks, 5

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

STATIONERY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and

9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entituled to a prize of 500 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entituled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing.

2 of 1000 Dollars.

1	500
3	100

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

* Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

10 of 50 Dollars.

100	10
2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,] MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 2.

MASONIC LOTTERY.

THE drawing of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery will commence on the 26th day of January next; before which time all those having unsold tickets are requested to return them, or an account of their numbers, to

The Managers.

Dec. 4, 1821. 95-

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being authorised to settle the accounts of the late firm of THOMAS & JOHN FADDIS, requests all persons indebted to said firm, to come forward and settle their accounts without delay.

Stephen Moore.

November 20, 1821. 93-

FOR SALE,

A Strong Philadelphia built double Chair, with a top.—Also, a strong Sulkey, with or without harness, all new. Apply to

James Webb.

November 9, 1821. 92-

LATELY PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The Young Communicant's

Catechism,

By the Rev. John Willson.

WITH

Questions and Counsel for

Young Converts,

By the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.

October 3. 86-1f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late William Whitted, deceased, will come forward and settle their Notes, Bonds and Accounts

and immediately, as the business of the estate will not admit of indulgence; and all persons having

claims are desired to present them for adjustment and payment, or this notice will be plead in bar.

James Webb, and

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On motion of Mr. Nelson, of Maryland it was

Resolved, That the commissioner of the public buildings be directed to report to this house a statement of the amount of unimproved property in the city of Washington, belonging to the United States, with an estimate of its probable cash value at this time.

The joint resolution submitted by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, (in relation to the distribution of the copies of the marshals' returns of the fourth census) having been engrossed, on motion, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Wood called for the consideration of a resolution submitted by him some days since in relation to the mint establishment and coins of the United States.

The house agreed to consider the same, which, by the assent of the mover, was so modified as to make it referrible to a select committee, and to extend the subject matter of the reference to foreign coins. It was then adopted.

Mr. Mailly submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs, be directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or more naval schools, for the purpose of promoting the instruction of such persons as may be intended for the naval service of the United States.

The resolution was negatived.

Mr. McCoy moved, that, when this house do adjourn, it adjourn until Monday next, which was agreed to.

Monday, December 24.

After the usual routine of introductory business had been gone through with, a great number of petitions were presented from various parts of the Union, and referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. S. Smith from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States, for the year 1822, which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Rochester, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be requested to report to this house the quantity of land relinquished to the United States; the quantity on which full payment has been made; and the quantity on which further credit has been allowed under the provisions of the act for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands prior to the first day of July, 1820," passed March 2d, 1821; distinguishing the amount of the debt on which further credit has been allowed.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Penn.

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what, change is expedient in the system of our intercourse with the Indian tribes; and also to inquire what further measures ought to be adopted for the promotion of their comfort and civilization.

Mr. Hill moved that when this house do adjourn it adjourn until Wednesday next, which motion was carried.

Mr. Cook called for the consideration of a resolution submitted on a former day by the member from Missouri (Mr. Scott) to instruct the committee on the judiciary to inquire whether any, and, if any, what, alterations are necessary to be made in the organization of the courts of the United States, so as more equally to extend their advantages to the several states.

The house agreed to consider the same, and the resolution was adopted.

The house adjourned.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

To whom was referred, the reports and resolutions of the legislatures of Maryland and New Hampshire, and the proceedings in the senate of the United States, relative to the appropriations of public lands, for the purpose of education; made to the legislature of North Carolina, Dec. 1821.

The committee to whom was referred that part of the governor's message which relates to the reports and resolutions of the legislatures of Maryland and New Hampshire, and the proceedings in the senate of the United States, relative to appropriations of public land for the purposes of education, respectfully report:

That they have given to the subject all the attention and consideration which their time and opportunities would admit. Your committee are deeply impressed with the importance of education and the general diffusion of knowledge. In a government which depends on the public will, where the sovereign power is vested in the people, and where by the frequent recurrence of elections, our citizens are periodically and frequently called upon to delegate certain portions of that sovereignty which is inherent in them, it is almost as important that they should know their rights, as that they should possess them. Without this knowledge, they too often become the dupes of intrigue and the unconscious instruments of faction.

Your committee view with pride the rapid progress which North Carolina has, of late, made in knowledge and science. Within the last twenty years academies have been established by individual subscriptions and individual exertions in almost every county in the state. At these seminaries, by the gen-

rous exertions of their founders and patrons, thousands of youth, of both sexes, are instructed in the subordinate branches of science, and qualified for the ordinary business of life.

Our University, too, is annually sending forth graduates, who generally embark in the business of instruction, or in some of the learned professions. Many of them are now distinguishing themselves in their several callings, and some are doing honor to the legislative councils of the state. The effect of the establishment of these institutions has been to give to the people of the state a more expanded and liberal view of her policy.

The subject of internal improvement, once thought to be impracticable and visionary, now meets with a friend in every man of intelligence. The question now is how shall we best render navigable our rivers, and open and improve our roads? How shall we lessen our dependence on the adjacent states, and best avail ourselves of the advantages which nature has given us? Our criminal code, once sanguinary and bloody, has become mild and just; our citizens have become more civilized and refined, and North Carolina begins to have a just sense of what is due to her own character and standing as a member of the Union.

Your committee regret, while advantages have been thus afforded to men of property and fortune of educating their children, that the state, on her part, has not made corresponding efforts to establish primary schools, where the poor could have an opportunity of educating their children. The number who have the means of sending their children to an academy, or to the University, is comparatively small; and your committee apprehend, that while the efforts of the liberal and the more wealthy to establish these seminaries may have given to their children advantages which they did not before possess, that it may have had the contrary effect upon the poorer classes of the community.

The population of North Carolina is so thin, that in most parts of the state, it requires the whole of a neighborhood to find employment and afford the means of paying neighborhood teachers. Where the means exist, as those who are most engaged in the cause of education generally send their children to some academy, or to the University, the balance, not so justly appreciating the importance of the subject, suffer it to remain neglected for the want of suitable persons to give an impulse to their exertions. The establishment of primary free schools, where the poor as well as the rich can have an opportunity of instructing their children in the rudiments of an English education is certainly "a thing devoutly to be wished for" by every friend to his country.

Your committee, however, in the present embarrassed condition of the country, would despair of this state, without any fund at its disposal, except what is collected by taxes from the people, being able to do any thing effectual upon this subject, were it not for the claim which North Carolina has upon the general government for an appropriation of public lands for the purposes of education. This claim is not a new one on the part of North Carolina. The subject was brought before the legislature at a former session, which, by a joint resolution of both houses, instructed their senators, and requested their representatives in congress from this state to urge the right of North Carolina, to participate in the appropriations of public lands for the purpose aforesaid, in just proportions to what had been granted to the new states. This claim the senate of the United States thought it inexpedient to grant. Your committee are, however, gratified that the subject has of late been much canvassed by the old states, particularly by Maryland and New Hampshire, and that there is reason to believe that they are disposed, through the medium of their representation in congress, to assert their rights to share in the benefits of these appropriations.

Your committee do not consider it important to enter minutely into the discussion of the question made in the Maryland, and assented to in the New Hampshire report, whether previous to the several cessions which have been made to the general government, the non-ceding states were in justice entitled to participate in the extensive back country which then formed a part of the states, which have since made such large cessions to the United States; because they cannot see how it can be made to have any bearing upon the main question. If, however, they were to express an opinion, it would be unfavorable to the claim then set up by the minor states.

The war of the revolution was a war of defence, not of conquest. The states, from a sense of individual weakness, associated together for their mutual safety, in the character of states, having certain chartered limits, which were recognized as their respective boundaries, for the purpose of protecting the persons and property of their citizens from the exactions of arbitrary power, and of defending the unalienable rights of man. It was never understood, or even contemplated, that the war was to be waged for the acquisition of territory. No such motives ever actuated the citizens of the United States.

It is a novel idea to your committee, that two or more states, engaged in a war on the same side, impelled by the same motives, because they are successful, can be said to be entitled to any portion of each other's territory by right of conquest. The victory which is achieved is over the common enemy, but the conquest, it seems is over each other. Under the articles of confederation, the states were sovereign to all intents and purposes. The consideration was only a strict alliance for purposes of mutual safety and defence.—When, therefore, Great Britain acknowledged our independence, it was as separate, sovereign and independent states.

Again, conquest implies the acquisition of territory. No one state in the Union acquired any territory by the war. Each remained within its former chartered limits. The larger states, however, have now parted with any right they formerly had in the lands they have ceded, and the other states, through their representation in congress, have admitted that the right was in the ceding states, by accepting their cessions upon the conditions and qualifications contained in the several cession acts. In 1789 the general assembly of North Carolina passed an act, ceding all that tract of country, which now constitutes the state of Tennessee to the United States. As it regards the claim of North Carolina to the territory over which she then, and previous to that time, had exercised jurisdiction, there can be no question. Her boundaries had never been defined by any charter subsequent to her own; her claim, there, rested upon as firm a basis as the claim of Maryland to the territory over which she now exercises jurisdiction. The act of cession has the following preamble; "whereas, the United States, in congress assembled, have repeatedly and earnestly recommended to the respective states in the union claiming or owning vacant western territory, to make cessions of part of the same as a further means as well of hastening the extinguishment of the debts as of establishing the harmony of the United States; and the inhabitants of the said western territory being also desirous that such cessions should be made, in order to obtain a more ample protection than they have heretofore received. Now this state being ever desirous of doing ample justice to the creditors, as well as the establishing the harmony of the United States, and complying with the reasonable desires of her citizens: Be it," &c. Which shows very clearly, the temper of the people at that time. It was soon after the close of the revolutionary struggle, when the states having each their quota of public debt to pay, and having no surplus fund, that is to say, the smaller states, when public and private confidence were in a great measure shaken, the creditor was apprehensive of the loss of his debts, and the people were oppressed by the burthen of the taxes imposed to defray the ordinary expenses of government, and borne down under the weight of debts already contracted.

These circumstances gave rise to much discontent and complaint, and, no doubt, to the pretended claim on the part of the minor states, to participate in the western lands belonging to other states. It was certainly generous, and may have been politic, in those states to make large cessions to the union, for the purpose of securing the payment of the public debt, restoring harmony to the people of the different states, and gratifying the wishes of a part of their respective citizens, who were anxious to set up for themselves. It is no less certainly the duty of congress to see that this magnanimous act of generosity be not abused, and the fund which was intended for general, applied to local purposes. The act also contains this provision: "That all the lands intended to be ceded by virtue of this act, to the United States of America, and not appropriated as before mentioned, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of the United States of America, North-Carolina inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever." Language could not have expressed the intention of the legislature more plainly, or placed the claim of those states, which have not yet received appropriation, upon a firmer basis. The acts of cession of other states contain similar provisions.

Your committee have too exalted an opinion of the congress of the U. States, to believe that however much they may doubt the expediency of making appropriations for the benefit of the old, corresponding with those already made for the new states, they can hesitate for a moment to redeem the plighted faith of the nation, and perform the very conditions upon which the cessions were made.

Your committee give no additional force to the reasoning contained in the reports to the legislature of the states before mentioned, to show the justice of the claims of the non-ceding states to be allowed appropriations proportionate to those already granted to the new states, and they admit the claim of those states which have made the largest cessions, are placed, by the several acts upon the subject, on the same footing, except, perhaps, that there may be more equi-

ty in the claim of the ceding states, inasmuch as they have made the contract, and paid the consideration upon which the benefit of the stipulations contained in the several cession acts, have been guaranteed to them. There can be as little doubt of the right of all the states to share the advantages which have resulted from the purchase of Louisiana, and the Indian title to the public lands, as they were paid for with money drawn from the treasury of the U. States in the proportion that they have contributed towards the same, as that might be a difficult matter to ascertain, perhaps no better mode can be devised than the one suggested by the Maryland committee, the ratio of square miles.

Your committee are satisfied that the statement and calculation made in the Maryland report are correct. That the amount of unappropriated public lands is four hundred millions of acres. The total amount necessary to do justice to those states, which have not yet had any appropriation made in their favour, is 9,370,760 acres, or something less than 2 1/2 per cent. upon the whole amount.

That the amount already appropriated for literary purposes, and which will be appropriated, if the system heretofore followed should be adhered to for the benefit of the new states and territories, is 14,576,569 2/3 acres. North Carolina is entitled to an appropriation of 980,665 which at two dollars per acre, would amount to the sum of \$1,961,332. Two dollars per acre being something less than the average price for which government lands have sold, it would be fair to estimate the claim of North Carolina at \$2,000,000; the interest upon that sum would be \$120,000 per annum, which divided equally among the counties in the state, would make the sum of \$1,933,70 per annum to each county. \$120,000 per annum, divided among all the different counties in the state, according to their respective population and wants, judiciously managed, would enable the legislature to establish schools to a considerable extent in each county. The means of obtaining education would thus be brought home to the doors of every individual, and the poor as well as the rich, could avail themselves of the advantages of a fund so wisely appropriated.

Your committee applaud, rather than condemn, the appropriations already made, and all they ask, is, that congress will make them general, not partial, that, which is expressly stipulated to be a common fund, for the common benefit of all the states, shall not be applied exclusively for the benefit of any particular state or section of the country.

Your committee, from every consideration which they have been able to give the subject, cordially concur with the sentiments expressed in the Maryland report, "that in whatever point of view the public lands are considered, whether as acquired by purchase, conquest or cession, they are emphatically the common property of the union. They ought to inure, therefore, to the common use and benefit of all the states, in just proportions, and cannot be appropriated to the use and benefit of any particular state, to the exclusion of the others, without an infringement of the principles upon which cessions from states were expressly made, and a violation of the spirit of our national compact as well as the principles of justice and sound policy." They also agree perfectly in opinion with the sentiment expressed by the legislature of New-Hampshire. "That those states for whose benefit such appropriations have not yet been made, will not be true to themselves, if they do not make known to congress, who alone possess the power to make them, their request for such appropriations, not as a matter of favor, but of right." They, therefore, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved by the general assembly of North-Carolina, That each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands as the common property of the union; and that the states in whose favor congress has not made appropriations of land for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations as will be in just proportion with those already made in favor of other states, and in accordance with the principles upon which cessions have been made by states to the United States.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing report and resolution to each of our senators and representatives in congress, with a request that they will lay the same before their respective houses, and use their endeavours to procure the passage of an act to carry into effect the just principle therein set forth.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be also requested to transmit copies of the said report and resolution to the governors of the several states of the union, with a request that they will communicate the same to their respective legislatures, and solicit their co-operation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL HILLMAN, Chairman.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, January 9.

The legislature of this state closed its session on Tuesday the first instant; the journal of which we have heretofore given as far as we have obtained it. Of the proceedings of the last days, the Raleigh papers, from which we are constrained to copy them, make no mention; for the cause of this omission, we are unable to account. A list of acts passed, we have given in our last page. Among them will be found "an act to repeal an act passed at the last session, for the relief of honest debtors." Every friend to humanity will regret that our legislature should repeal this law, rather than amend it; and the more so, as the impolicy, the cruelty, and the injustice of imprisonment for debt is becoming daily more apparent. We had flattered ourselves that our state had wiped so foul a stain from her statute books; that an honest and upright conduct would insure liberty in a land of freedom; and it is cause for regret, that while other states are one by one adopting a more liberal and enlightened policy, ours should again resort to the practice of the dark ages of feudal tyranny. The extensive influence which this practice has on the happiness of society, attaches to it more than ordinary interest, and much has been said on the subject. But the cause of humanity is gaining ground, and will ultimately triumph. As the mind of man becomes enlightened, the shackles of prejudice will be removed; and the practices of former ages will be followed only as they are found conducive to the advancement of moral rectitude and the happiness of mankind.

In recommending to the legislature of South Carolina the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the governor of that state makes use of the following forcible observations:

"If the inability to pay a debt be a crime, it should be, as other crimes are, punished by the state, and the punishment proportioned to the extent and magnitude of the offence. But if it be not such an offence, as ought to draw down upon it the severity of penal infliction, then to vest in any individual such a power, is to arm him with little less than despotic authority. The period which was supposed to justify this cruel measure has long since passed, and the benevolent spirit of an enlightened age, regards with equal abhorrence, the injustice of the mandate that now strips the debtor of his liberty, and which severs his body, and gave to each creditor his proportioned share.—The state is injured, for it loses the efforts of an useful citizen. The creditor is not benefited; for the imprisonment of his debtor will not satisfy his claim. The debtor is the double victim of his misfortune and revenge. If fraud is committed, punish it by severe enactments; if concealment be perpetrated, expose the perpetrators to infamous privations. But humanity and justice, the tears of infancy and innocence, alike invoke the prohibition of the dangerous power now ceded to the creditor."

CONVENTION.

Our readers already have observed the fate which has attended the application to the legislature for a convention, and they have not perhaps been disappointed. The editor of the Register has promised to his readers the speeches on this question; immediately after their appearance we shall republish them in the Recorder. At present we have nothing better to say on the subject than the following remarks which we have copied from the Western Carolinian.

THE COVENTION QUESTION.

We learn by a gentleman from Raleigh, has undergone a full discussion in the house of commons; and, as we expected, met with its usual fate. We are well assured that no other result was anticipated by the friends of the proposition. Why, then, it may be asked, was it brought forward? It was brought forward to let the people of the west see how hopeless it is to apply to that quarter to convince them that they must look to another source for justice—*to the source of all political power, the people themselves!*—This, then, it is believed, will be the last time that the application is made to the legislature; other measures will be concerted. It would be humiliating for the majority to continue their application to the minority, when they are certain of a refusal. It would, moreover, be tacitly acknowledging that we cannot obtain a convention but by the authority of the legislature—a doctrine which few, if any of our readers will admit to be true.

The great fundamental principle of a republican government is, that all political power rests in the people; and that a majority of the people shall rule. Whenever and however a majority of the people, by themselves or by their delegates, are brought together, there

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

rests the power to set; and whatever they do for the whole is binding on the whole.

We pretend not to possess more political foresight than our neighbors; but this we will venture to predict, that a convention will never take place with the consent of the legislature, as long as the present system of representation is adhered to. The people of the west, then, must look to other methods to effect this important measure. It is to be regretted that the western members did not meet together while at Raleigh, and recommend proper measures to their constituents. Perhaps, however, it was unnecessary, as the people of the west all feel and think alike on this subject. This union of feeling and thought will, in due season, point out the proper course....as water pent up, when it acquires a sufficient force, finds its way to a channel.

Internal Improvement.—The newly-elected board have held a meeting and instructed the civil engineer to complete the survey of the Cape-Fear River, and the canal on that river, and that in the survey and examination, he particularly report to the board his opinion of the most advantageous mode of improving the navigation of the river. That he will make a survey of the Lumber river, and ascertain the practicability, utility and expense of opening a navigation from the waters of the Brown and White Marsh, in the counties of Bladen and Columbus, into the Waccamaw or Elizabeth rivers. That he make plans and specifications for a guard lock on the Roanoke Canal; that he make an examination of the Roanoke from Danville to Plymouth; that he report to the board his opinion as to the expediency or inexpediency of locking down from the termination of the Canal at Weldon's, into the river. That he ascertain the true line by which a communication can be made between the waters of the Roanoke and Tar rivers, beginning near Williamston, on the Roanoke, and entering near Washington on the Tar; that he have a survey made of the same, and an estimate of the expense. That he report also on the practicability and utility of making a road from Plymouth to the Loghouse Landing, in Hyde county, through the Dismal Swamp. That he be instructed to fix the site of a lock and dam, on Tar river. That he furnish to the clubfoot and Harlow's creek navigation company, plans and specifications of a regulating lock for their canal. That he visit the Broad river, and give instructions to the contractor as to the manner of executing the work on said river. That he inspect the roads which have been made in the western part of the state under the direction of the legislature, or this board, and report his opinion thereon; and that he make a survey of the road from Raleigh to the Clarendon Bridge near Fayetteville, to be made as direct as is practicable and advisable, with an estimate of expense of making said road firm and durable.

We congratulate the friends of internal improvements on the accession which has been made, by the act of the late session, which appropriates to this object the dividends arising from the shares held by the state in the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, which, it is presumed, will be from \$20 to \$25,000 a year.

The board adjourned to meet on the third Monday in June next, except sooner called by his excellency the governor, the president of the board.

TREASURER OF NEW JERSEY. A few weeks since we published an account of the defalcation of the treasurer of the state of New Jersey to the amount of upwards of 16,000 dollars; it is with pleasure we now add the following statement from the True American.

Trenton (N. J.) December 22.

An interesting report—is in circulation in this city, that several gentlemen, all good accountants, who some weeks since volunteered to examine and restate the accounts of the late treasurer, Major Gordon, during the whole time he was in office, have completed the task; and are of opinion, that, instead of his being in arrears to the state upwards of 16,000 dollars, the state is in debt to him about 4000. The errors which make this wide difference, are said to have been discovered in the Militia Account. Of the particulars, we are not informed, not having conversed with either of the gentlemen alluded to, but have taken what we have stated from those who have.

Arkansas, Nov. 10.
Indian Murder.—Just as our paper was going to press, a gentleman arrived

here from the Mississippi, who informs us that a most horrid and unprovoked murder was committed about the last of October, in the New Purchase in the Choctaw Nation, on a party of U. S. surveyors, consisting of ten persons—only one of whom escaped. The murder was committed on the lower line, and about 150 miles from Port Gibson—by Choctaw Indians. The quarrel, we understand, originated in consequence of some trivial affair. Our informant received the above information from col. Nichols, who passed up the Mississippi a few days since, on his way to the Chickasaw Bluffs, with the Chickasaw

banning the importation of slaves. This law also provides that any person entering upon the territory of Colombia shall not bring more than one slave servant; and shall be obliged to enter into bond not to sell or dispose of said slave in the country; and in the event of his leaving the country, again to take the slave with him. *Baltimore American.*

New York, December 24.

FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Prince, of the ship Benjamin, has favored us with Cadiz papers to the 4th ult. and Madrid Gazettes to the 26th October. A considerable agitation existed at Cadiz, in consequence of the appointment of general Venegas, as captain general of that place. The people had assembled in multitudes and resolved to oppose, by force, his entrance into the city. They had signified this determination to the principal magistrates, who had sent a deputation to the king, with a petition that he would accede to the wishes of the people by annulling the appointment. Similar proceedings had taken place at Fernando, and Xerez de la Frontera, from whence spirited remonstrances against the appointment, were forwarded to the king.

A London paper of Nov. 10, says—“Rumors are afloat that an entire change of the French ministry, and of the monarchical system was contemplated.”

A curious phenomenon now stands on the road side to Brighton, on the estate of Mr. Seawell; it is a very large tree, half of which is oak, the other half beech.

A most melancholy account is given in the Liverpool papers, of an explosion of hydrogen gas, in a mine at Carville colliery, near New-Castle-upon-Tyne. Fifty-six persons were in the mine at the time, fifty of whom were killed.—Forty of the sufferers were under 30 years of age.

Augusta, Dec. 26.

We are sorry to learn that an unfortunate accident occurred at Hamburg, on Saturday evening last. While, on some occasion, a number of persons were firing a cannon there, the gun, at the 9th discharge, went off unexpectedly, and before the ramrod was drawn out, by which one arm of the person ramming down the cartridge, was blown off—and the other so broken and mangled that it became necessary to take both arms off above the elbows.—One eye also was so much injured that it will probably be lost, and the face considerably bruised.—The unfortunate man, depending on his labor for support, has thus suddenly been deprived of his ordinary means of gaining a subsistence. *Geo. Adv.*

Brattleboro, (Vermont,) Dec. 24.

Vermont Juvenile Heroism.—A few months since, the citizens of Londonderry, (Vermont,) having had their flock annoyed by the ravages of bears from the adjacent mountains, turned out to hunt and destroy them. Mr. Hazen and his son, a lad about 12 years old, were among the number. A large bear was discovered by Mr. Hazen and his boy, and being wounded, passed round a rock or ledge, where it was met by Mr. Hazen, who in attempting to disable it, was disarmed and thrown down by the furious beast. Hazen called to his boy in this exigency. The lad, (with a presence of mind beyond his years and strength,) rushed upon the bear with his axe, and so dexterously applied his blows, that he rescued his father, and they killed the bear. Mr. Hazen was considerably injured, but is doing well.

As he fell he clenched the under jaw of the bear, and though his hands were severely wounded, the circumstance probably saved his life.—A minute's delay or perturbation in the boy would have been fatal to the father. Courage and action like this, ought to be held up for example. The substance of the foregoing was communicated by a respectable magistrate in Londonderry, and is matter of general notoriety, in the vicinity.

The following account of the powerful effects of electric fluid, is extracted from the Worcester *Advertiser*.

In Rutland, about 5 o'clock in the morning of the 7th of November, after a heavy rain from the N. E. and without any previous indications of a thunder storm, an uncommonly brilliant and vivid flash of lightning was observed, through the town, by those who were awake, succeeded instantaneously by a tremendous explosion. The thunderbolts after separating into two main branches, passed down the front and rear chimneys of the dwelling house of Rufus Putman, Esq.—The branch which descended the rear chimney passed through two rooms in which all the family, except one, slept, and were then in bed. Mr. Putman and wife were in the chamber, two small children and the girl who lived with them in the room below. These rooms are small, and the beds stood within two feet of the chimney. The fluid passed in almost every direction around these rooms bursting the windows and rending in pieces boards and timbers. The chimney was parted from top to bottom, and the rooms almost demolished. A portion of the fluid passed on the curtain rod, over the bed of the children, scorched the bed curtain, and did considerable injury to the wall against which the bed stood; covering the bed with fragments of boards, plaster and glass. It then passed

The Republic of Columbia, from the excellent course it has adopted since the commencement of its existence as an independent government, continues daily to excite the admiration and enlist the warm interests of the people of the United States in its favor. In addition to the information furnished on Saturday, by captain King, from Santa Martha, we further learn, that, at the request of his excellency president Bolivar, the congress of Colombia had passed a law pro-

hibiting the importation of slaves. This law also provides that any person entering upon the territory of Colombia shall not bring more than one slave servant; and shall be obliged to enter into bond not to sell or dispose of said slave in the country; and in the event of his leaving the country, again to take the slave with him.

Baltimore American.

equity, who shall make any sale contrary to this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same, one half to his own use and one half to the use of the County in which the offence is committed.

And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act of one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled “an act, directing the manner in which property levied on by sheriffs and constables shall be sold hereafter,” shall not apply to the Counties of Currituck, Carteret and Tyrrell, and that so far as regards the counties aforesaid, the before cited act is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, That the land and slaves lying and being in the third or Haw River regiment, in Orange county, shall be sold under the directions of this act at the place of the usual regimental muster of the said regiment; and all lands and slaves owned by persons not residing in said regiment shall be sold at the court house.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
January 2	44	49	49
3	33	45	47
4	38	51	23
5	11	23	23
6	27	40	44
7	31	47	47
8	37	47	47

ALEXANDER & HARRISON.

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16.00 cash.

Plated Gig Harness, 40.00

Common ditto, 25.00

Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85.00

Common Bands, 55.00

Breath Bands, by the pair, 8.50

Blind Bridles, 2.25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 108—ff

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

 RAN away from the subscriber, living in Person county, N. C. fifteen miles North of Hillsborough, on the 9th of December last, and was seen on the road between Hillsborough and Anderson's store on the 25th of December last, a bright mulatto fellow by the name of S. M., sometimes calls himself Sam Overton; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high; about 23 or 22 years of age; his eye lids hang uncommon full, as if they were swelled; wore homespun mixed pantaloons, wide at the ankle, white waistcoat, stole a homespun mixed coat and wore it away; a black fur hat, small brim, about half worn. He can play on the fife and flute a little. He carried off with him a German flute that was not his, but I have got three joints of the flute again since, so that he has but a small part of it with him. He is a hatter, and can make a good fur and wool hat. He will I have no doubt, try to pass as a free man. He is very active and runs very fast, and is a very slippery fellow.

Any information about him will be thankfully received, and the above reward will be given to have him delivered to me, or secured in any jail in the United States so that I get him.

S. Cochran.

Person county, Jan. 3, 1822. 100—ff

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. January 1, 1822.

A.	Thompson N. Johnson, 2
Frederick I. Avery,	James Jackson.
John B. Ashe,	K.
Mrs. A. R. Anderson.	Nathaniel King.
B.	L.
Eliza A. Branton,	John Long.
Jehu Bird,	John Latta.
Josiah Brinkley,	Thomas Lynch.
John H. Brantley,	Thomas Latta.
Mrs. Abigail Brown,	M.
John Boon,	Edward McDade.
Mrs. Elizabeth Barton,	Hugh McMillian.
Charles Buck,	Wm. Muse.
James Bishop,	John Murray.
Wm. Barclay,	Levi McCollum.
Mrs. Mary Bigelow.	Mary Hannah McIntyre.
C.	Mary Minor.
Duncan Cameron,	Laurence Mason.
John Carrington,	Willie P. Mangum, 2
Archibald Carrington,	Isaac Matthews.
Wm. Clancy,	N.
Child & Clancy,	Allen Nobles.
John R. Cumming,	O.
John Campbell,	Nancy O'Farrel.
Clerk of Orange county,	Henry O'Daniel.
John Cameron,	P.
John Coleman,	Thomas Picket.
James Check,	Wm. N. Pratt.
John Cheek,	John Powers.
D.	Wm. R. Picket.
Valentine Dawalt,	Mark Picket.
David W. Dickinson, 2	R.
Thomas Day,	Wm. Ringstaff.
Adam Douglass, 3	Jacob Riley.
Peter Doubt,	John Roberts.
John Dennis.	S.
E.	Mary Southerland.
Patsy Easies,	Farmer Smith.
Thomas Evans,	Mary Shepard.
Edmond English,	Herbert Sims.
Martha Easies.	Benjamin Stephens.
F.	Miss Lucy J. Sampson.
John Ferrington,	T.
Mary Flintoff,	J. R. & W. Thompson.
John Foust,	Adam Trost.
Thomas Faugett,	Israel Turner.
G.	V.
Mrs. Milly Garrard, or John Carter Gerard.	John Vanhook, Jr.
H.	Jarrot Vincent.
Wm. Huntington,	W.
Wilihs Harris, 2	Mrs. Sarah Watson.
Mildred Hall,	Nathaniel Ward.
Gilbert Hart,	Miss Benina Webb.
Samuel Hatch,	James Wilson.
Mrs. Ann Hill,	David Woods, sen.
Wm. Holden,	Joseph White.
J.	Wm. William.
Thomas Jones,	Diana Waters.
Thomas Jones,	Wm. Ward.
R. L. Cook, P. M.	

Jan. 3

LIST OF ACTS
Passed by the General Assembly of
North-Carolina, in 1821.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government for the year 1822. [The tax on lands and polls are the same as last year. The tax on pedlars is \$20; on pedlars on navigable waters \$50; on merchants, from \$6 to \$25, according to their capital, to be paid in April and a license taken out. Billiard tables, pay \$200; Stage-players, &c. \$30 in every county; \$10 on every slave brought from another state for sale; \$1000 on every broker, or exchange or lottery office keeper; every turnpike road or toll gate, \$5.]

2. An act to amend an act passed in the year 1820, granting further time to perfect titles to lands within the state. [Extended to January 1, 1823.]

3. Directing a court of oyer and terminer to be held for the county of Craven. [The governor is to commission one of the judges to hold this court in the month of January, in order to try a number of free persons and slaves now confined in jail charged with offences whereof the superior court has jurisdiction, whose cases could not be tried at the late term.]

4. Supplemental to an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, entitled an act directing a court of oyer and terminer to be held for the county of Craven. [Provides that if the judge shall not attend during the three first days, his commission shall expire.]

5. To amend the 1st section of an act, passed in 1816, concerning the navigation of the Catawba River.

6. To amend the 1st section of an act passed in 1815, concerning the navigation of Cape Fear River.

7. To amend an act passed in 1816, concerning the navigation of Neuse River, and to amend an act passed in 1812, for opening and improving the navigation of Neuse river.

8. To amend an act passed in 1816, concerning the navigation of Tar river. [The above four acts merely relate to the manner of advertising the meetings and sale of stock, &c.]

9. Making the affirmation of the people commonly called Dunkards, evidence in criminal cases.

10. To repeal an act passed in 1820, to provide for the payment of costs when a slave is convicted of a capital crime.

11. To annex part of Bladen county to the county of Columbus.

12. To consolidate into one, the several acts relative to the appointment of the trustees of the University, for the government thereof, and for other purposes.

13. Directing the time and place of sale of lands and slaves under execution. [At the court-house in each county on any Monday in any week, or for want of time, on the succeeding day or days.]

14. To enable infants who are seized or possessed of estates in fee, in trust, or by way of mortgage, to make conveyance of said estates. [By petition and order of court.]

14. To amend an act, entitled an act to re-enact and amend an act passed in 1816, to incorporate a company to be called the Clubfoot and Harlow's creek company, and to increase the capital stock of said company. [Books to be opened for subscribers not exceeding 240 shares of \$100 each, with those already subscribed. The state to subscribe for any number of shares not exceeding 50.]

16. To amend an act passed in 1777, for establishing courts of law, and for regulating proceedings therein. [Directing the manner in which appeals, &c. from county courts shall be taken.]

17. Providing further punishment for harbouring or maintaining runaway slaves. [Persons enticing slaves to runaway, in addition to the present penalty, shall be subject to indictment.]

18. To incorporate a company to deepen the Swash called Blair's Channel in Pamlico Sound. Stock to be \$50,000, in shares of \$100 each, to be under the management of five directors.]

19. To authorize the distribution of copies of the revision of the laws of North-Carolina, made under the authority of an act passed in 1817, for the revision of the acts of the general assembly. [16 copies for the use of the general assembly, 5 in state library, a copy to each of the superior and county court clerks,

judges, and each of the officers of government.]

20. To provide for the execution of process when there shall be no proper officer in the county to execute the same. [Judge may authorize an officer in an adjoining county for the purpose.]

21. To incorporate a company entitled the Roanoke Inlet company, and for other purposes. [The stock is to be \$200,000 for opening the Inlet in shares of \$100 each.]

22. To amend an act passed in 1820, to improve and repair the turnpike road lately owned by Nathan Horton, in Wilkes county. [Authorising the calling of hands to work on road, and payment of \$1000 from the fund appropriated for internal improvements.]

24. To increase the salary of the secretary of state and for other purposes. [Increased \$200.]

25. To explain and amend an act passed last session, limiting the time within which judgments before a justice of the peace may be revived. [Three years is the time limited.]

26. To amend an act passed at last session for prohibiting white men from cultivating the lands reserved to the Cherokee Indians. [This act provides that purchasers of reserved Indian lands may purchase the rights of such Indians. Penalties incurred by purchasers remitted.]

27. Regulating the fees of notaries. [The fee of the notary is hereafter to be 25 cents only.]

28. To promote the administration of justice. [Giving power to a judge to remove any cause to an adjoining county on sufficient cause being shewn.]

29. Imposing an annual tax on stud horses and jack asses. [The tax is the price paid for the season of one mare.]

30. To repeal an act passed at last session, for the relief of honest debtors.

31. For the relief of insolvent debtors. [Which provides that creditors shall pay the prison expenses of his debtor for the first 20 days, if the defendant has no property to pay them.]

32. To amend the acts making provision for the poor. [It lays the same penalty on wardens chosen to fill a vacancy that wardens are subject to if they refuse to serve when elected.]

33. To amend the inspection laws of this state as respects turpentine. [Not to condemn turpentine if free from any fraudulent mixture, but designate its quality.]

34. To extend the time for registration of grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift. [Two years longer allowed.]

35. To confirm the boundary line between this state and the state of Tennessee, and for other purposes.

36. To amend an act passed in 1796, to remedy certain inconveniences arising under the present land laws. [Annual returns of entries of land to be made to the secretary of state.]

37. Making it an indictable offence to injure or deface the Statue of General Washington.

38. To provide an additional fund for internal improvements. [If grants the proceeds of shares owned by the state in the Cape-Fear and Newbern Banks.]

39. To amend an act passed in 1820, for the purpose of aiding the opening of the State Road, from Jonathan Woody's blacksmith's shop to the Tennessee line, in the counties of Wilkes and Ashe. [\$1000 is appropriated from the fund set apart for internal improvements.]

40. To repeal part of an act passed in 1816, to compel retailers of spirituous liquors by the small measure to take a license from the county court, and for other purposes.

41. To authorise the employment of an architect for the state. [Salary not exceeding \$1600 per annum, or for a shorter time in like proportion.]

42. To amend an act passed in 1784, c. 26, to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable commodities. [The act relates to saw-mill lumber and staves.]

43. To repeal part of an act, passed in 1818, respecting the supreme court. [That part of the law which authorised the governor to issue a letter missive requiring one or more judges to attend the supreme court is repealed. Supreme court to possess the same power to grant new trials as superior courts.]

44. Respecting the arrangements of the circuits among the judges of the superior courts. [The judges to allot the circuits among themselves, and give public notice thereof.]

45. To compel the due execution of process by sheriffs and coroners.

[Subject on failure to a penalty of \$100.]

46. To amend an act supplemental to the act concerning the supreme court. [The salary of the reporter to be paid on condition only of its having the decisions of the court published within three months from the close of each term.]

47. To promote the administration of justice in this state, by requiring the production of papers in certain cases. [Superior courts to have power to require the parties in any suit to produce books or writings in their possession.]

48. To amend and explain the 42d section of an act passed in 1777, for establishing courts of law and regulating the proceedings therein. [In all pleas of the state where, the defendant is a Negro, Indian or Mulatto, or person of mixed blood, whether bond or free, the evidence of Negroes, Indians, &c. shall be admissible.]

49. Concerning lands lately obtained by treaty from the Cherokee Indians. [Another sale of the lands directed at a reduced price and provision made for the location of a town, &c.]

PRIVATE ACTS.

1. To authorise Paul Barringer to erect a gate across a public road.

2. To authorise David Lloyd to erect a gate across the public road, leading to Whitehall Ferry, in the county of Biaden.

3. Further regulating the militia of Wayne county.

4. To amend an act passed in 1798, for the further regulation of the town of Newbern.

5. To repeal part of an act passed in 1818, so far as respects Conoboy Creek, more effectually to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up the Roanoke and its waters.

6. To amend an act passed in 1815, to authorise the county court of Montgomery, to appoint a committee of finance to settle with the officers of said county therein mentioned.

7. To increase the number of jurors in the superior courts of the county of Lincoln, and for other purposes.

8. To establish an academy in the town of Halifax.

9. To establish Clinton Academy, in Sampson county, and to incorporate the trustees thereof.

10. Concerning the poor-house in the county of Rowan.

11. For the divorce of Henry Warkman Conner, and his wife Catharine.

12. For the better regulation of the town of Fayetteville.

13. To incorporate the Rowan Agricultural Society, and for other purposes.

14. To alter and regulate the sittings of the courts of pleas and quarter sessions of Camden county.

15. For the better regulation of the courts of pleas and quarter sessions for the county of Buncombe.

16. To prevent the hawking of seines between the New Inlet, near the mouth of Cape-Fear river and Bar and Inlet, commonly called Howe's Inlet.

17. To incorporate Sardis Academy, in Johnston county.

18. To repeal part of an act passed in 1818, to regulate the fisheries on Scuppernong river, Little Alligator creek, the great Alligator river, and the waters therof, in Tyrrell county.

19. For the relief of John Blackwell and his wife, of the county of Hyde.

20. To authorise Samuel Salyear, jun. of the county of Currituck, to erect a gate across the public road leading from Currituck court-house across his land to Bell's Island.

21. To repeal part of an act passed at the last session, respecting the county courts of Pitt and Beaufort counties.

22. To authorise Wm. Amis to erect two gates across the public road leading through his plantations in the Ocaneechee Neck, in Northampton county.

23. To establish a poor and workhouse in the county of Chatham.

24. For the relief of James Farmer.

25. For the relief of Charles McDonald.

26. To legitimate John Peek, Joseph Peek, Alsey Peek, Duncan Peek, Sarah Peek, and Ann Peek, children of John Davis, of Wake county, by his present wife Sarah; and Tabitha Lassiter, Rachel Lassiter, Louisa Lassiter, Curon Lassiter, Catharine Lassiter and Eliza Lassiter, children of Moses Lassiter, of the same county, by his wife.

27. To incorporate the Union Library Society, in the county of Ireland.

28. To repeal an act passed in 1802, directing the mode of appointing patrols in the counties of Gates, Camden and Pasquotank, so far as respects the county of Gates.

29. To alter the time of holding two of the county courts of Burke.

30. For the better regulation of the county courts of Mecklenburg county.

31. To compel the clerks of the superior and county courts of Surry to keep their offices at the court-house in the town of Rockford.

32. To alter the time of holding elections in the county of Pitt.

33. To prevent fire-hunting of fowl in Carteret county.

34. To incorporate the Lincolnton Female Academy.

35. Respecting the county courts of the counties of Wake, Bertie and Franklin.

36. To restore to credit Leonard Whittington, of the county of Wilkes.

37. To alter the name of Edward Caudle, and to legitimate him.

38. To authorise and empower Daniel Jarvis, of Surry county, to erect at Scriffield's ford, on the Yadkin river, a gate across the public road leading from Huntsville, in said county, to the mountains at Fisher's Gap.

39. To alter the time of holding the superior courts of law and equity for the county of Haywood, and the superior courts of law and equity and county courts for the county of Buncombe.

40. To compel the register of the county of Mecklenburg, to keep his office at the court-house in the town of Charlotte.

41. Authorising the laying off more lots in the town of Lincolnton, and for other purposes.

42. To incorporate the Raleigh Female Benevolent Society.

43. To amend an act passed in 1818, to appoint commissioners for the town of Waynesborough, and for other purposes.

44. To incorporate the Rutherford Agricultural Society.

45. Regulating the duties of the county trustee of Randolph county.

46. Authorising seven acting justices of the peace for the county of Halifax to perform certain duties in the county courts.

47. To alter the time of holding the election in the county of Craven.

48. For the divorce of Caleb Miller and his wife Rachel.

49. To keep open Ivy river in Buncombe county, up said river as far as Carter's mills.

50. To compel the register of the county of Martin, to keep his office at the court house in the town of Williamson.

51. To continue in force for one year, an act to authorise a lottery for the benefit of Farmwell Grove Academy, in Halifax county.

52. To prevent hogs from running at large on the island of Ocracock, in Carteret county.

53. Concerning the county court of Person county.

54. To repeal an act passed in 1810, granting to Timothy McIver privilege to retail spirituous liquors by the small measure.

55. To attach part of the 2d regiment of Guilford county militia to the 1st regiment of said county.

56. To authorise the commissioners of the town of Plymouth to collect the arrears of taxes.

57. To incorporate the Lincolnton Fire Engine company.

58. To alter the times of holding separate elections in Washington county.

59. To prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Tranter's creek.

60. To incorporate an academy on the lands of Charles A. Hill, in the county of Franklin, by the name and under the title of the Midway Academy.

61. To alter the times of holding the county courts of Carteret county.

62. To establish the Spring Grove Academy, in the county of Anson, and to appoint and incorporate the trustees thereof.

63. In addition to former acts passed for the government of the city of Raleigh.

64. Concerning the town of Salisbury.

65. To repeal part of an act passed in 1820, to repeal an act passed in 1819 authorising the commissioners of the town of Morganton to sell certain parts of the public square in said town; and to repeal an act passed in 1818, appointing commissioners to sell certain lots and the town commons in the town of Morganton.

66. To increase the rate of toll at the Big Bridge in the county of New-Hanover.

67. To alter the manner of appointing inspectors for the town of Wilmington.

68. To alter the time of holding the superior courts of the counties of Car-

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